#### VENEZUELA.

dence of The N. Y. Tribuse. PURRTO CABELLO, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854. On the 20th of next month our justly popular and highly-esteemed citizen, Don José Tadeo Monagas, will be installed as President of our Republic. He was, as I believe you are aware, elected by the unanius vote of the nation, which is the plainest proc

of the hopes that are reposed in him by the people. Under the now expiring Administration, this country hes greatly improved, although it has been hampered the opposition and open revolt of a liberticide tien, which, for its own and ambitious purposes did not hesitate to convulse the country, to seize the beautiful country with blood. The desperate and pinal attempts of that faction were, however quichly suppressed; for the mass of the people de-sired but peace, that they might consolidate their liberal Institutions. Nevertheless, the country was momentarily caused to halt in its course of improvement, and the population had to submit to heavy sac-rifices. The Administration then directing the Gov. eroment became, therefore, in a measure paralyzed but the nation well knows the difficulties its Execu tive had to contend against.

The subdued faction, unable to trample on the lib erties of this country, gratify their malice by calumniating their native land. Their plan of vengeano now lies in embarrassing the action of the new Ad ministration by striving to excite mistrast abroad and at home, and endeavoring even to compromise the Government with foreign powers, especially with the United States—circulating unfounded reports of violence and ill treatment of foreigners in our country.

I particularly caution you not to be mislead by such schoods. All foreigners are treated here with the greatest kindness and respect, and they enjoy, actually, greater privileges and protection than the very

I will, from time to time, keep you informed of all interesting news, political and commercial.

#### BRAZIL.

THE TROUBLE WITH PARAGUAY.

RIO JANEIRO, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1854. You are already informed of the belligerent attitude assumed by Gen. Lopez, President of Paraguay toward not only American, but other nations, in closing the river Paraguay against all vessels. This act of Lopez has of course interrupted the explorations and survey that Lieut. Page, U. S. N., was making in those waters. His versel the steamer Water-Witch, is at the present time lying in the harbor of Montevideo, waiting orders from the United States to open the navigation of the Paraguay if required, and this she can easily do with the aid of the sloop-of-war

she can easily do with the aid of the sloop-of-war Germantown, which now lies at Buenos Ayres.

Besides this closing the Paraguay against the world, President Lopez has on hand just now a boundary dispute with Brazil, having taken possession of a fort and adjacent territory belonging to that Empire. A Brazilian squadron of five or six steamers, carrying a body of soldiers, left Rio for the Paraguay on the 11th inst., and if Lopez does not come to terms at the sound of the steam-whistle, there will be some fighting before this reaches you. Paraguay is a fine State, but Lopez, who is a tyrant, and to the last degree selfah, will sout allow the resources of the country to be devel-

who is a tyrant, and to the last degree selish, will
not allow the resources of the country to be developed. He is a most cordial hater of Yankees and
Yankee enterprise.

At the present writing, the American Navy is
well represented in this harbor. We have the Savannah, fing-ship of the Brazil squadron, and the finest-looking ship of any nation in port; also the Independence, fing-ship of the Pacific squadron, which
arrived Nov. 28; and the John Adams, also bound
to the Pacific which arrived Dec. 9. These ships, to the Pacific, which arrived Dec. 9. These ships bound round the Horn, will sail in a week. brig Bainbridge is at Pernambuco or thereabouts

The long-expected store-ship Relief arrived on the 12th, after a boisterous passage of 78 days. At the present writing, there are over thirty American merchant-vessels in port, and the num-ber is kept good by arrivals from the Rio de la Plata. Rio is very healthy.

### MEXICO.

Correspondence of The N. O. Bea.

MEXICO, Friday, Jan. 19, 1855.

Two important changes have just been made in the Cabinet. Mr. Olozagarre has been replaced in the Tressury Department by Mr. Luis Parres, and Gen. Carrera is reinstated in the post of Commandant General of the District, in which office Romule de la Vega had succeeded him. The pretext given for the resignation of Mr. Olozagarre, by the official journals, is singularly amusing. He withdraws, we are informed, that he may have leisure in solitude to mature a system of finance. The truth is the ex-Minister is just about as capable of organizing the Treasury, as Santa Anna is of suppressing the revolution. The true history of this event is as follows: Correspondence of The N. O. Bee.

Mr. Olozagarre was a salaried clerk of Escandon, the most shameless jobber in the whole country. silla Treaty was under advisement, Escandon con-trived to shove his toady into the Cabinet exclusively

when the question of the seven minious for the stesilla Treaty was under advisement, Escandon contrived to shove his toady into the Cabinet exclusively
with a view to his own private and personal interests.
It is said that Escandon has cleared a round sum by
this political stroke. By this time the seven millions
have fied like a phantom: the Treasury is empty;
Mr. Escandon has no further use for his ex clerk, and
Mr. Olozagarre resigns. This is absolute fact. Mr.
Parres, the new Minister of Finance, is, I believe, an
honest man, but I doubt whether his financial talents
are at all equal to his probity.

The resumption by Carrera of the office of Governor of the District was due to a more serious cause.
On Tuesday last the Government received information that the Fillibusters had reentered Tamanlipas,
in a band of 1,400 men, with artillery, ammunition,
and a formidable military organization. At the
same time it was stated that Ciudad Victoria had
pronounced for the second time, and that the fidelity
and zsal of the second in command at Tamanlipas,
Francisco Casanova, could not be relied upon. A
Cabinet Council was forthwith summoned, and it
was resolved that Gen. de la Vega should leave
without delay for the seat of war. Gen. Carrera
assumes his functions in the meanwhile, although the
office is one which he dislikes.

The news from Tamanlipas must be received with
caution. I may be misinformed, or perhaps the
journals of New-Orleans contain more precise intelligerce than is known here. It seems, however, positive that the garrison at Ciudad Victoria has pronounced. It is composed of from 250 to 300 men,
and possesses eight or ten pieces of artillery. The
insurgents outside of the town have crossed the Rio
Grande, and entered Camargo, with a view of attacking Monterey. It is rumored that the garrison
of Ciudad Victoria was about to march upon Tampice, and many persons think that Gen. de la Vega
will arrive too late to prevent this movement.

Gen. Well, at the last accounts, remained inactive
at

at monterey. He is perhaps unwitting to give up his command.

The revolution is assuming a formidable aspect in the South. It would appear that Alvarez and his lieutenants have determined to advance upon Mexico. Villareal has been made a general by Alvarez, and placed at the head of the first division. He is greatly dreaded by Santa Anna and his minions. The report goes that he is making forced marches, and I am inclined to credit the statement from the fact that this evening four companies of guias left Mexico. This is very significant, for the department has been almost exhausted of its regular troops, and the guias are specially placed at the service of the President. Bear in mind that the Government of Santa Anna is virtually at an end, and its absolute termination, which cannot be far distant, will be a sad affair, I assure you.

which cannot be far unitally which cannot be far unitally under the interior, laws and decrees are multiplied by the theusand. These people are really crave. They create professors in all the faculties without troubling them selves about their capacity. The Ministers take every day new titles and offices. Every one of them has six or eight salaries. Proscription still goes on, and discontent is at its hight. Oh! if there were only a leader. Yet this is precisely what is needed.

MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE.-The Rev. H. W. Beecher delivered his very able lecture on "Patriot-"ism" last evening, in the Tabernacle, before the New-England Young Men's Association. There was a good attendance, and the lecture was received with mach applause.

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CHANNING'S FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Sin: This ingenious and useful invention consists of a galvanic battery; a central office containing various machinery; circuits of wires running over the city, either into belfries, or through small boxes fastened to houses. In each of these boxes is an electro-magnet, and other machinery necessary for telegraph purposes. In the belfries are also an electro sheels, a hammer, &c .- all the arrangements neceswheels, a hammer, &c.—all the arrangements necessary to ring the belis by electricity, by the use of a hammer weighing 48 pounds. In the office is an operator, night and day, to receive intelligence of fires, on telegraph wires, and to let off a circuit of electricity to strike the belis. He also has a constant supervision, by the aid of electricity, of the web-work wires extending through the city, to keep the sys tem in good working order at all times This opera tor is the only man constantly on the watch-tower, and the only bell ringer in the city. Now, construct this system and put it in operation in New-York. Place a battery and central office in the Metropolitan Hotel. Extend from the office over the tops of houses, above all liability of injury from falling snow or ice, three or four circuits of wires, running all over the City, and passing down to and through the boxes, which are within reaching distance, and forming a connection with an electro-magnet in each box. Over these courses of wires intelligence of a fire is com-municated to the office by one of the watch, a policeman or some other authorized person, having the key to the box the nearest to the fire. These boxes may be 150 or 200, equidistant from each other, being 100 or 200 yards apart; from each of which notice of a fire may be given by opening the box and turning a crank about six times. Now extend from the central office three or four other circuits of wires, which run into the belfries and there form a connection with an electro-magnet. These wires are for ringing some 10, 20, 50, or 100 bells, if necessary. The hammers strike simultaneously.

Notice the action of the system. A watchman dis-

covers Judson's Hotel on fire; he instantly goes to Trinity Church, on which there is one of these boxes, unlocks it, and turns a crank about six times, and by this time one of Morse's registers, in the central office, has registered District 8. Seeing this the operator presses down a small key, and away goes the elec tricity into all the belfries connected with the system, and rings all the bell instantaneously and simultaneously. The District of the fire is now known by all within the sound of the bells. All this is done in a few seconds. Another expedient gives the firemen more particular directions to the locality of the fire. If the boxes are near each other, this information may be very definite. The firemen listen at any of the boxes, which are all numbered, and there hear the number of the box ticked from which the notice came. This fixes the precise locality of the fire. No time is lost by a circuitous course to a fire-a circumstance of great importance, when the loss of a minute may destiny of the House of the Harpers, or of decide the the Music Hall.

But supposing the supposed fire is found to be only a smoke, the message "All out," is dispatched by telegraph to the central office, and the bells are again so rung that the firemen understand that they are not needed, and each one returns to his business. Suppose the locality of the fire requires only a part of the firemen, only a part of the bells are rung. The system is so arranged that all, or a part of the firemen, may be called out as the case may require.

This system, which has now been in successful and satisfactory operation in Boston almost three years, has proved itself admirably adapted to meet all the ogencies and exigencies of fires in cities. It may be put in operation in this City for a sum no ceeding the present expense of our bell-ringers and false alarms for three years, and operated and kept in good repair for two thirds of the annual expense of ringing the bells. It would doubtless save the City millions of dollars annually. While we are paying a heavy tax of four or five millions a year to the devouring element, in spite of our fire-alarm telegraph, the loss by fire in Boston in 1854 was only \$150,770. While our false alarms, being one-fourth and so netimes one third of all the instances in which the firemen are called, costing the City annually more than \$20,000. the false alarms in Boston in 1854 were only fourexpense about \$400. Does not New-York owe it to herself to have the best fire-alarm system which can be commanded?

THE DIETETIC USE OF ALKALIES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Sir: Since the appearance of my late article in
The TRIBUSE, the inquiry has been made, again and
again—both by letter and otherwise—whether soda is injurious as saleratus. Now, there is much to be said on this subject, in order to render it fully inteltible. But though I cannot pledge myself to satisfy that public curiosity which is very properly excited, I proceed to a few further remarks and explan-There are two ways in which the dietetic use of the

alkalies, soda and potash, prove injurious. First, by alkalies, soda and potash, prove injurious. First, by direct action on the lining membranes of the alimentary canal. For though the mucous membranes are in some measure protected from these attacks by the secretion itself, yet it is well known that they are occasionally attacked; and that sub infammation, aphthous appearances, and even, to some extent, ulceration is the consequence. But these results are chargeable, for the most part, on the free alkali, or at less on the excess of alkali which so often exists. House-keepers—either in ignorance or from blind devotion to custom—do not always restrict themselves to just such a measure of the alkali as will be neutralized by the acid of the bread or other food in which they in corporate it; nor do they who are so frequently taking these alkalies as a corrective to what they call sour stomachs. There is, too often—perhaps I should say almost always—an excess of alkali. There is at least danger of excess, as well as of an enfeebled vitality in the stomach or the alimentary canal, to an extent that shall permit of a new play of chemical affinities, and produce that kind and degree of derangement of the system which will, at least, pave the way for frequent and fatal disease of the stomach and lowels, and other parts which are contiguous to them, or which deeply sympathize with them in all their sufferings.

It is under this head, and to this particular point, direct action on the lining membranes of the alimen-

rings.
is under this head, and to this particular point It is uncer this need, and to the participation of that my former remarks were mainly applicable. And thus far, as I suppose, saleratus, in the common use of the term—that is, carbonate of potash—is doing more mischief them soda. But there is another vie \*\*

of the evil which deserves our attention

Even when we use Saleratus in such proportions and combinations as to effect a seutralisation in the Even when we use Saleratus in such proportions and combinations as to effect a neutralisation in the stomach or duedenum, there is still a residuum which is of the alkaline family. Thus, when a housekeeper puts saleratus in her bread, to neutralize the acetic acid therein, a new alliance takes place, and the result is acetate of potash and carbonic acid. The latter, being set free, inflates, or rauses the loaf; while the acetate of potash remains, to exert all the medicinal or irritating effects which sociate of potash usually has when thrown into the living system. These, though not as severe as those of saleratus, are nevertheless very undesirable.

though not as severe as those of saleratus, are nevertheless very undestrable.

Now, the greater, and probably more severe and
more faral effects of all these substances, viz: potsels,
salera us and soda saleratus, as they are vulgarly
called, together with most of the substances which,
in the alimentary canal, and especially when the
vitality of its lining membrane is feeble, result from
a new play of chemical affinities, are manifested after
they are carried into the circuistion. If these alkalies
slay their thousands by thein effects on the alimentary
canal, they slay their ten thousands by the double
effects of a combined attack on the citadel of life,
through the medium of the circuistion, and a general
sympathy of the whole system with the suffering
ston ach and bowels.

Among other letters received of late, is one from a re-

sympathy of the whole system with the suffering stonach and bowels.

Among other letters received of late, is one from a respectable bouse in New-York, which claims the honor and the benevolence of making, yearly, one million pounds of "double refined soda saleratus." They say—and they bring three or four highly respectable names to sustain their assertion—that soda saleratus is superior to potate saleratus. Suppose it were so, Suppose, to quote their own language, they "have been endeavoring for years," without success, "to "convince consumers of saleratus that "their "article" is more wholecome than the common saleratus. What then Amillion of pounds of soda saleratus has probably done mischief eneugh. Pope speaks of

daring to "deal damnation round the land," on foes; but is not this to deal a softer damnation on friends, and to complain because they cannot deal a more

and to complain because they cannot deal a more palpable one?

I was surprised to find, on examining the testimonials of the New York "soda saleratus" manufacturers, as obtained from chemists and other gentlemen, that the burden of their testimony does not in a single is stance, go to show that even the improved article is compatible with health, but only that it is less injurious than the old ougs. Is the fact that old run from the West Indies is less injurious than that of New-England an argument, good and valid, for the use of the former? Black test is not so injurious as green; is that a resson why everybody should junp to the use of the less injurious?

It is claimed, as we have already seen, by the soda saleratus makers, that their article is wholesome, absolutely to, but only "more whelesome" than the "potach saleratus." But this claim is made on the ground that soda is "always present in the human argument that soda is "always present in the human system, while potach is never found there unless "artificially introduced." This is, first, a confession.

"potash saleratus." Sale time chain as in the human ground that roda is "always present in the human "system, while potash is never found there unless "artificially introduced." This is, first, a confession that their article is, in itself, more or less injurious; that their article is, in itself, more or less injurious; and secondly, a special plea for indulgence in that which brings them money and the world present and which brings them money and the world present and short-lived erjoy ment at the future public and general expense. It is the grand argument in which so many pseudo-cientific men base their defense of tea, coffice and numerous other substances. Caffeine and theine are found in the human system, or at least a principle which is identical therewith; and hence, say they, we may use them, and save the system the trouble of manufacturing them internally. My own reasoning would be the reverse. Since God has made men thus, and pronounced him good, any addition of these doubtful principles is, to say the least, useless. Methusalsh got along very well without them at least, it appears so; and so he did without the alkalies, even the less injurious soda. And Sarah could bake cakes and even unleavened bread, not only for "Angels' hat for the "Lord" himself, without any saferatus of potash or soda.

It should be praced moreover, that the dietetic use of

could bake cakes and even unleavened bread, not only for "Angels" but for the "Lord" himself, without any saferatus of potzeh or soda.

It should be urged, moreover, that the dietetic use of alkalies is unfavorable to the progress of the cause of Temperance. They induce, or help to induce that artificial thirst which lies at the root of this great evil. And it is not too much to say, that even our "glorious Maine Law" can never stand on an immovable basis while the use of saleratus and other irritating poisons in our food is continued.

One word more in relation to these poisons, and I shall have cone. Orfils has four classes of poisons—the irri ating, the narcotic, the acrid, and the septic. Those of which I have been speaking probably belong to the first class—the irritating. Prof. Ives, of New Haven, it is true, and a few others, regard pearlash and perhaps some other alkalies, as nar-

New Haven, it is true, and a few others, regard pearlash and perhaps some other alkalies, as nar-cotics; but we need not make this claim—it is suffi-cient to say that they are all poisons.

Auburn Dale, Mass., Jan. 30, 1855

NUTS FOR KNOW-NOTHINGS TO CRACK.

To the Editor of The N Y. Tribune.

Sin: Permit me to propound, through the medium of your sheet, the following questions to those Know-Nothing gentlemen who, like orator Andrews, assert that there exists no religious toleration in any Catholie

e they aware of the existence of such a coun-

try as France !
2. Are they aware that France is the great bulwark of Catholicism—that France supplies more money and missionaries for the propagandism of Papacy than all the rest of the Romish world together? Are they aware that there exists no political, i, or other disabilities, in that country against

Jew. Gentile, or Indicat

4. Can they point out any other Government, (excepting certain States in the Union, and Catholico-Protestant Switzerland,) where similar toleration is

Protestant Switzerland, where similar toleration is enjoyed?
Lastly: Are they aware that in Lutheran Sweden, no Hebrew is permitted to enter; and that several converts to the Roman religion were banished from the king dom on account of their conversion?

Verily, Gentlemen, you are aptly named, and it is very evident that those among you, who are not actuated by bigoted sectarianism, have never traveled nine miles from a cow's tail, nor had an idea above your long again also would you have discovered ere one miles from a cow's tail, nor had an idea above your long ears, else would you have discovered ere this, that since this wicked planet became populated, there has never yet existed a religious sect from the sors of Abraham, Jacob, and Isase, down to the followers of Joe Smith, that oid not seek to acquire temporal power and domination—whenever they could safely do so.

There is more likelihood, believe me, my sanient filested the.

safely do so.

There is more likelihood, believe me, my sapient friends of the good people of this free and happy country, being governed by a college of Dr. Cantwell's, than by the triple-crowned Bugaboo of the Variance.

I say, Sam, old boy! Would'nt your back have I say, Sam, old boy! Would nt your back have risen, and your feather's have ruffled, if naughty, wicked old Cross John, or some Father McGuinness, said half as much to Vic sloyal subjects, as did that pempous hierarch and prelate, Bishop Potter! Eh, my boy! It's the buil and the or again, aint it! One WHO It's SKEFTICAL

About the Moon's being constructed of Cheese, and doen't see much difference between a Jesuii in a long black cost and one in a white cravat

PHOTOGRAPHIC COUNTERFEITING

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday you refer to the copying of bank-notes by means of photography-and a few days earlier you had a letter from Cincinnati correspondent upon the same subject.
As you say, the subject is one worthy of the attention of banks, that a safeguard against such frauds may be found, and you remark, "just "what should be done is not so clear." As I understand it, the process is one well-known to many photographers, and in England very creditable counterfeits on the Bank of England have been excounterfeits on the Bank of England have been executed, well calculated to deceive even more than a nevice. The remedy is simple. If bank-notes are printed on sellow paper, especially if some salt of silver is used in their coloring, they cannot be so copied. Or if the notes be printed on both sides they cannot be so copied, as both impressions would show on the face of the photograph.

Yours truly, W. H. B.

P. S.—The above was the plan proposed by chemists and photographers to the officers of the Bank of England, I understand.

Ord, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 20, 1855.

### FROM A JAMAICAN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: My experience in this country, though limited, is sufficient to allow me to excuse an American for differing from me in our respective views of negro character in Jamaica. The indignation which I am character in Jamaica. The inologuation with the property of the province of th

indirectly attributes the distresses of that island to the "growing dislike of labor of those whom he is pleased to denominate "impudent and corrupt" hegroes.

The evident desire of your correspondent to indulge his humor against "niggers," seems to outweish all other considerations, even that of the absurdity of undertaking to enlighten others on a subject of which he betrays perfect ignorance. That there are among the negroes in Jamaica those that are indolent, impudent, and corrupt in morals, is as true as that such characters are to be found among the whites in New-York City; but that their proportion is greater, none would assert but such as are accustomed to allow their prejudice to precede their reason. I am prepared, conclusively, to show that the "rapid decline" of Jamaica is in no way due to its colored inhabitants, and that they are in fact its principal support. But as you, sir, seem to have a similar purpose, I shall not undertake it hers.

Those who are aquainted with affairs in Jamaica are aware that the negroes who are "no longer in "clined to work for the whites," so far from being icle, are the only persons engaged in producing breadstuff for home consumption. No one can suppose that half a million people could subsist for a year on the quantity of flour and rice specified by your correspondent as the quantity imported for that period recently. Can any resonable mas blame even a negro for "preferring the cultivation of the plantain tree," to "the more poinful labor of the sugar estate, when the former affords him and his family convenient fool and raiment, while for the latter he is seldom allowed more than 18 cents, and frequently only 12 cents per day! No one can afford me an example of a negro refusing to labor for fair wages in the island.

Respecting the impudence complained of, I do not expect that an American could consider any negro as otherwise than impudent who would asseme to be equal with him in the scale of humanity.

I have prepared a somewhat detailed account of the condition, a

New-York, Jan. 31, 1855.

HOME INDUSTRY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I left the mass meeting in the Tabernscle last night when the worthy Chairman had declared the

business concluded. I learn that there were some gentlemen who spoke in the dark in favor of Ea gland; and that one of them, Mr. Frazer, challer your humble servant to discuss the policy of what is called Free Trade, but which I contend should be called Free Trade, but which I contend should be called "Protection of English n onopolies and pauper "labor. I protest against free-trade in roguery. We see here already the fruits of fee trade, with English employers that work the marrow out of the bones of English women and children, and who are bringing Americans to the same fate.

I am quite ready to make arrangements with Mr. Frazer, for a discussion on the necessity of protection against the pauper labor of England.

I will never take part with any clique of politicians, even should I live to become a citizen. But the question of protection for industry is a matter of life or death for all workingmen of all creeds and nationalities. And, therefore, I am ready to turn any man inside out that would open the gates of America to the tyrant monopolies of England.

I am willing to accept Mr. Frazer's challenge, and to prove to the workingmen that they have been

I am wining to accept air read's continued to prove to the workingmen that they have been headwinked by the swinding gamesters of a false English political economy; and that they have been misled by English agents under false colors.

New York, Jan 26, 1853. JOHN MCELHERAN.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: You will confer a great favor on many unemployed poor of our City who will be glad to avail themselves of the information, by stating, that in answer to the circular letter of the American and

Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment So ciety, upward of one hundred letters have been received. These letters are from various sections of the country, and embrace applications for a large the country, and embrace applications for a large number of female domestics, farm and other laborers, nechanics, coal-miners and children to be placed out under indentures. Applicants for situations should go to the Society's Lower Office, No. 27 Greenwich-st, where all information and facilities in the power of the Society to sflord, will be given. It is obvious that the reputation of the Society is involved in the char-acter of the persons sent out under their auspices. Applicants will therefore be required to furnish evi-dence of their capability in their several callings, and of their industry and good morals

of their industry and good morals

A large number of female domestics for city and country, having excellent certificates of character, obtained, according to the Society's plan, by direct communication with their former employers, are now waiting for situations at the Society's upper office, Noc. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

Jan. 29, 1854.

D. R. THOMASON, Gen. Agent.

HOW TO GET LABORERS IN THE COUNTRY.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I have noticed many communications in the daily papers, and also your general reply to them, in reference to "help being wanted in "our town" We can give employment to good men that under-stand our kind of work "-" Why do n't you send them here!" &c. The letter wri'ers say: "Girls, if "emart, and who understand baking, milking, washing "and ironing, can get from \$1 to \$1 25 per week, "and some as high as \$1 50." And you justly remark, such girls can obtain as much here. Now, the Commissioners of Emigration have in their Institution, at the present time, at least 5,000 people, who are all desirous of situations and quite up to being "smart," can soon learn, and will work for reduced rates of wages till they get to be "smart" and learn to wash and iron and bake well. The girls are healthy and rugged; can milk well, and wash midding. The men are young and attive, and good workers, with such farming tools as they universtand using. Any persons in want of such lator, who wish to avail themselves of your advice in the matter, need not send on an agent, as you suggested, but send as a letter, giving all particulars, and the amount necessary to pay the passages cut, and I will make the selections, probably, as well as any agent they could send, thereby saving that capense. I will also be accountable for the arrival of such parties at their destination.

James P. Facas, Superintendent, Emigrant Intelligence Office, No 2 Canal et., Jan. 27, 1835. emart, and who understand baking, milking, washing

LETTER FROM THE BRAZIL SQUADRON.

LETTER FROM THE BRAZIL SQUADRON.

To the Editor of The N. Y Tribune.

Sir. Very many persons who have friends in the United States Squaoron on the Brazil station, have the impression that by sending letters through the Navel Lyceum, Brooklyn, they will be for warded without delay. This is very far from being the fact. Letters tent to the Lyceum are forwarded by National vessels only, and such opportunities are not sure to occur oftener than twice in a year, and then by the store ship. The Relief, which arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 12th December, brought letters dated in March. If newspapers generally will not be this fact, it will save much disappointment, and explain how it is that letters thus sent are not sooner roplied to. The merchants of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who are ergaged in the Rio trade, are very kind and accommodating in forwarding letters by their vessels.

Rio de Janeire, Dec. 14, 1854.

HUGH BAGAN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trobus.

Sin: I observe that in an article published in yeaterday's TRIBUNE, under the very remarkable heading. Morderers at the Tombs. Dennis Garrick, who is under indictment for the murder of Hugh Hagan, is awarded with the unenviable title of "a bugage" emasher." This statement is erroneous. For the last two years previous to his arrest, Garrick was employed as porter, with a regular mouthly salary, at last two years previous to me arrest, Ostrick, was employed as porter, with a regular monthly salary, at the large iron warehouse, Nos. 2s and 29 Westst, where he bore an excellent character as a quiet, industrious man. It is to be hoped that you will at once see the justice of publishing this statement.

New York, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1859.

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THE REV. MORGAN EDWARDS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Duity Tribune:

Sin: This distinguished Evangelist is now laboring

Size: This distinguished Evangelist is now laboring in this City at the Lexington av. Baptist Church, correr of Lexington av. and Twentieth-st. Mr. Edwards was for several years an officer of high standing in one of our large packet ships, and for the last 14 years he has been laboring in the Southern and Western States. He possesses a highly cultivated mird, combined with the energy, dignity, fortifude, experience and courage of a sea faring life, rendering him a man of no common ability.

### TURNIPS

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: In your paper of the 24th inst. is an article on the subject of turnips and turnip seed. I have grown more or less of the Swedes, or ruta baga turnip, for many years, and with varied success. My experie teaches me that no crop pays better when properly attended. More and better beef or mutton can be made with turnips and corn meal, or part corn and part oil meal, and cheaper, than by any other known mode of fattening. Carrots, or mangel-wurzel, perhaps are equally good. If the labor could be commanded at any reasonable price. I should raise from twenty to thirty acres yearly. Of the three kinds of roots: Carrots for my horses, beets for my cows, and turnips for my sheep and cattle for fattening or wintering. With good straw, or cornstalks and roots. I can winter my stock much cheaper than on hay, thus giving me a greater breadth of land for grain crops.

I have always used the imported seed, not for the reason suggested in the article referred to, but because it could be relied upon to produce turnips and not mustard. Still I do not know why that seed should deteriorate any more than wheat or barley. There is, however, a perceptible change in the productiveness of those grains when the seed is changed often. Wheat especially is better for bringing the reed from the more limey soils of one region to those less so of another. The flat turnip I do not consider of much value as a late winter feeding crop. They do not keep well, and I have as yet failed to discover their value for other than garden purposes. The rots have a I have keep a June, perfectly sound. teaches me that no crop pays better when properly

their value for other than garden purposes. The rata baga I have kept as late as June, perfectly sound. Tast is the kind to grow in this country for a field crop.

THE TRIBUNE DESCRIBED BY ONE OF ITS READERS.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I have amused and instructed myself this morning, by making a little calculation respecting the cost of reading matter in different shapes and styles of publication, and as I am sure it will interest your readers, I have to ask you to give it a place in your columns.

I take a copy of THE DAILY TRIBUSE, of Jan. 27, and counting the columns and lines, I find the follow-ing results, the different sizes of type being calculated separately. THE TRIBUNE contains 48 columns. Besides Advertisements there is contained of

READING MATTER IN THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

16,250 A6 words in a yest.
54 1" // pages. (156 words over.) 12ma, in a year.
1" 4 volumes, (257 pages over.) 12ma, of 350 pages each, in a

This amount of reading matter costs, to a country ceader, like myself—the subscription price of THE TRIBENE, and the postage—87 56, or equivalent to four cents and nine mills a book volume. At the usual wholesale price of duodecimo volumes of the ordinary size—(say 350 pages of leaded long-primer)—75 cents a volume, (a low estimate,) this amount of reading matter in books would cost \$115 50-being more than fifteen times as much as in THE TRIBUNE. If we take off one-fourth of this reading matter for "shipping intelligence," "market reports," or money articles—which, though of the highest value to many, is not of interest to a large number; or, to put it in a different form, if we take off one-fourth as the average that—one reader with another—will, from the subjects, or otherwise, be considered uninteresting, we shall have a remainder equal to 116 volumes. which in book form, at 75 cents a volume-and at retail it costs at least a dollar-will come to \$87. In THE TRIBUNE it costs \$7 56, or equal to 6; cents a volume. Reckoning advertisements and all, there are 262 volumes in a year of THE DAILY TRIBUSE, which costs at the rate of two cents eight mills s volume. I have entered into these calculations, not to underrate the value of books, but to show the cost of reading matter as furnished in the columns of THE The matter in the Semi-Weekly and Weekly would figure up nearly the same, there being less advertising in those. I was led to this by seeing an account, in the paper, of THE TRIBUNE being used daily as a reading manual, in a school. Aside from the advantages of its cheapness, is its freshness, and the fact that it forms a moving, speaking, permanent historical record of the stirring age in which we live. Without wishing to disparage the works of any of your neighbors, the enterprising newspaper pubishers of your City, I will say that on a compo of THE TRIBUNE in quantity as compared to cost, it is cheaper, from 25 to 200 per cent., than any journal with which I am acquainted. As to quality, subscribers, and over a million readers, can judge for themselves. I did not set out to puff THE TRIBUNE, but to show what it costs, and how much those who buy it get for their money. I ought to have mentioned that, of the reading matter published in a year of THE TRIBUNE, the editorials alone will fill nearly twenty such volumes as I have mentioned.

Comparing THE TRIBUNE with the famous London Times, the largest paper in the world I find these facts-gathered like those of THE TRIBUNE, from an analysis of the paper itself. It publishes from 12 to 16 pages, daily, a large majority advertisements. The entire reading matter, advertisements and all, would fill about 490 duodecimo volumes. Of these, the reading matter would make 148; a less quantity than THE TRIBUNE. The paper costs, to those who subscribe for it here—postage reckoned, as in the case of THE TRIBUNE—\$42 a year. That brings the cost per volume of reading matter to 28 cents a volume; while the reading of THE TRIBUNE is between 4 and 5 cents. The London Weekly Desputch, a paper of the largest ize, costs in its reading, at the rate of 18 cents a volume of 350 pages. Sir: I have been "taking a chop," in a London

coffee-house, and waited twenty minutes to get a sight of the morning paper, because papers were so expensive that but one or two could be have been in the large manufacturing towns of Eagland, where Reynolds's Misceliany, The Family Herald, and other penny sheets, were read by thousands, though debarred by law from publishing news; and the readers of these could only afford a penry, (two cents,) while five minutes sight of a newspaper was considered as a great privilege. The bulk of the population of Great Britain, as you well know, can no more afford to take and pay for a news paper, than the majority of your readers could find funds to buy THE TRIBUNE establishment—provided it was for sale. I have been on the continent of Europe, not three days' journey from London, where new and then a poorly printed weekly newspaper, about the size of a foolscap sheet, was all the printed intelligence that circulated, and of these, not onehalf of the adult population of the country ever read one, or heard one read by others, and not one in thirty ever subscribed for a paper. The mail diligences that go londed with travelers (half of them English and Americans) through the German States France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, (I speak from personal observation and knowledge) do not carry mails on the principal routes that give average-with the exception of the three or four largest cities in a country—to each Post-Office, than from eight ounces to a pound in weight letters, newspapers, and mail of every description, all told. Often, very often, have I seen the mail-pouch delivered from the mail diligence (one mail a-day) to Post-Office in a village containing from one to three thousand people, and I could have put every particle of the mail in my vest-pocket, without inonvenience. This was more particularly the case in Austria, the Italian States, Germany, and Holland.

But, Sir, I have inflicted on you a long letter. You can, however, out out what is uninteresting, or pitch it all into the fire. I could tell you how I do not agree with all the political sentiments of THE TRIB UNE; how my democratic neighbors—several here-about take it—will borrow it, and, after reading it very earnestly for an hour, lay it down, and then swear " a few " about it. It does 'em good-THE TRIBUSE, not the swearing—I have no doubt, so I indulge them. This is the old story, though, about those who affect to disbke your paper. By the way, it strikes me that either item in late TRIBUNES—one giving the plan of "Balloon-frames for Buildings, and one showing the " Value of Wind-mills to Farm " ers."-is worth five years' subscription to your daily paper. I am, Sir, Your Constant READER.

### MR. CHAMBERS ON THE TRIBUNE.

Our readers will remember that Mr. William Cham bers, the principal editor and publisher of Chambers's Journal, one of the most popular periodicals of Great Britain, was in this country about a year ago for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the resources and people He has since published many valuable and interesting articles on American subjects, from which we have occasionally made extracts. The last of these relates to the American newspaper press, the principal portions of which are as follows, the remainder being occupied with extracts mainly from the columns of THE TRIBUSE:

"The newspaper press struck me as one of the most markable things to the States—the cheapness, pro-The newspaper press struck me as one of the most remarkable things to the States—the cheapness, profusion, and the variety of its products, the general eagerness for early intelligence the receand-easy, not to say alaphash, way in which topics are bandled, were all novel and curious. It seemed to me that many things were made the subjects of newspaper paragraphs which would never get utterance in print in this country.

many things were made the subjects of newspaper paragraphs which would never get utterance in print in this country.

'It was lately a matter of inquiry, how many of the newspapers of New-York were taken daily by the members of the Legislature of the State of New-York. The result was, that the House of Representatives, consisting of 128 members. took 182 papers; and that the Senate, consisting of 32 members, took 31 papers—total papers taken. 213. A pretty fair allowance this, independently of local journals.

'It appeared that the paper float largely patronized was The New-York Transwe—a print which advovorates every kind of social improvement, and is conducted not only with much spirit as a vehicle of news, but in a gentlemantly and agreeable tone. Though fanatical in some points, this paper may be recommended to the notice of those in England who desire to have a good resume of American news. The sale, in its various forms of daily, weekly, and asmiweekly, is enormous—the weekly paper having a circulation of at least 100,000°. The foreman of the press room describes as follows what was lately done in the establishment in the space of thirty hours:—
'We commenced at four o'clock A. M. on Thursday, 'October 26.) and in thirty hours we had printed and nasived 122,400 copies of The New-York Transwe. By far the largest portion of the blank paper was received during Thursday forenoon, and of course had to be wet and turned. Had this paper been all in one pite, it would have reached the hight of severnty feet; and its weight when mailed would be

'about 22,800 pounds.' THE TRIBUNE consists of eight pages, about the size of The Trimes, and, though full of original writing, is sold for two cents—a cheapness accounted for by the large circulation and the total absence of fiscal imposts.

"In looking over the files of this clever print we observe valuable communications from correspondents in distant countries. It seems also to passes a wide circle of casual correspondents in the States, who communicate short notices of places to which it is desirable to draw particular attention. I subjoin two or three characteristic paragraphs of this kind. The first is dated from Newcastle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvanis, February 3, 1845." Pennsylvania, February 9, 1854.

"It now exceeds 123,000.

## THE PROTESTANTS OF ISLAM.

The Wahabites, or Arabian Protestants against the Moslem religion, are a fine race. Brown men, slender, but strong, they have well-cut, expressive features, curly hair and lively eyes. Their senses are keen; sight, smell, and hearing are extraordisarily sharp. Their dress is very simple; a wide shirt of unbleached linen, a skirt reaching just below the knee, which the poor often wear without the garment, a woolen mantle serving as a cloak by day od a bed-covering by night, and a leathern belt con fining the skirt and holding a dagger. A searf, striped green, red, and yellow, is worn wound about the head, and one end of it is drawn across the lower part of the face when they do not care to be recognized. A pair of sandals completes the outfit. A tunic of light-colored cloth worn beneath the mantle betokens respectability and an Emir. Gold and silk are forbidden by the Keran, and are seldom seen among them. The dress of the women is scarcely different from that of the men. That portion of the head-covering which is drawn across the face is broader, and covers the neck. They wear, also, bracelets and earrings, silver rings on the ankles, and golden rings in the nose. The founder of the sect, Abd-el-Wahab, prohibited tattooing; still, they tinge their fingers with benna, and their eyelids with kohl-a custom immemorial in Arabia.

Their food is principally dates, milk, and barleybread; fish along the coast, and venison inland; m ton, poultry, and rice are rarities. Coffee and to-bacco are freely used, although forbidden by the reformer. On journeys and campaigns they carry tre skins-one filled with meal, and the other with water. When they have not time to knead little balls of dough, and bake them in the ashes, they stir up a bapoful of meal in a cup of water, and drink it off without further preparation.

Generally, they prefer the restless life of the desert to the quiet of a settled habitation; many, however, are engaged in agriculture, and the majority of those who live in towns are artisans. Their woolen and cotton fabrics, and their work in leather, bark, iron, copper and silver, are quite equal to that of the other Arabs. The Nomads, or shepherds, live in miserable tents, covered with a coarse woolen stuff, the women occupying the rear, separated from the mean only by a curtain, through which they can hear everything without being seen. Camels, horses, sheep and goats lie around the tent. Tae houses of the other classes are made of wicker work plastered with mud; in the larger towns they are built of brick or stone. They are furnished with a few earthen or emi-porcelain dishes, chests, rugs, and a carpet, with han mocks for security against insects.

In religion the Wahabites are perfect Unitarians they reject all other worship than that of the Creator. The principal article of their creed is this There is no god but God: He is alone, and bath no companien Like the orthodox Mohammedans, they are circumcised: they say the same prayers and perform the same number of ablutions, fast during the neuth of Ramadan, and believe the pilgrimage to Mecca to be the highest duty of man: buf, unlike the true believers, they meet in mosques without min-arets, where the name of Mohammed is not heard during the hour of prayer. They detest the worship of departed Imaums as blasphemy, and religiously destroy the chapels erected by the zeal of the faithful to these sainted worthies. They assume to them selves the title of Mussulmans, and call the followers of the Prophet Muchrikin-i. . , those who believe that God has a companion. And, as all other schis metics hate most intensely those from whom they have separated, so, in the eyes of the Wahabite, a Jew or even a "dog of a Christian," is an object of less intense hatred than a superstitious, saint-worshiping

The Government of the Wahabites is patriarcha the patriarchate descending to the eldest son, or to the brother of the last Sayid. They possess all the the brother of the last Sayid. They possess all the faults and all the virtues of the Arabs. Feeds rage among them uncontrolled. Earnest, energetic, haughty and hospitable, they are magnanimous in action as well as in thought. Marriage is a matter of little ceremony. The groom buys his bride, pays for her in meney and camels, a khatib draws up a certificate of the barter, and it is done. They regard death differently. As soon as the body is laid in the grave, the Imaum requests all present to give their opinion upon the merits of the deceased. When they have finished, he sums up the judgment of men in the presence of God and the procession moves away in si-lence. This is probably a relict of the ancient Egyp-

tian custom of judging the dead. In peace they are mostly busy in labor of some sort; few make a business of fighting, but many live by robbery. Their ammements consist in viewing the performances of traveling jugglers and listening to the rawi, bards who preserve the traditional his-tory of the desert, and relieve the monotonous life of their countrymen by songs and marvelous stories. In war each carries in his belt a djenbich, a crooked dagger, which he slings to a considerable distance with great effect. The cavalry are equiped with long lances, whose points are ornamented with a bunch of cetrich feathers. They can pick up these spears from the ground at full gallop. They have few cavalry, and are very sparing of it, using it only to force the enemy to battle and to follow up a victory. The housings of their horses are ornamented with ostrich feathers and trinkets; the saddle is a simple cushion secured by girths, and without stirrups. The Waha bites fight generally on foot, or on camels. The

to back, each armed with a matchlock, dejenbick, an a few javelins During the fight, the one behind turns around toward the enemy and shoots, while the other loads the matchlocks and guides the camel. The Emirs wear a helmet, a two-edged sword of domestic manufacture, a small shield on the arm, and a rich dejenbich in the girdle. Two huge oblong shields cover the flanks of their horses. These light shields made of twigs of the date-palm, covered with felt, leather, and cotton, give the equipage of the Enirs of very picturesque appearance. Each family has in ensign, drummer, and camp-boy, who keep pass with the rest of the army on rapid marches by taking hold of the tails of the camels. The cavalry prelude the contest by single combats; the contest is commenced by volleys from a distance, and when the an munition is expended, a slaughter begins more bitter and more bloody than any battle with fre-arms. As soon as the enemy are thrown into disorder, the cavalry charges, pursuing the fugitives while the infantry gathers the booty, and takes care of the wounded. One would form a very inadequate idea of the military capabilities of the Wahabites if their simple mode of life, and their insensibility to hardships and privations were not taken into consideration. Give them a little knowledge of testics and discipline, and they are the conquerors of Arabia. It was only by the terrible power of armies organized on European models, that the Pasha of Egypt, and a thirty years' war, could conquer them in their de erts, where they possessed every security of inde sed ence, a natural barrier to invasion, and a hatred to

FIRE AT COLUMBIA, S. C.—The chapel of the South Carolina College, in the Campus at Columbia, was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult., together with the the east wing of the Rutledge College. The less it estimated at \$25,000,

foreigners.